NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND LASSAU STS

TERMS, each in odpance.

THE Dill V HERALD, 2 cents per copy—\$7 per annum.

THE WEEKLV HERALD, every Salurday, at 6% cents
per copy, or \$3 per manum, the European Edition, \$4 per annum, to any part of Great Briann, and \$5 to any part of the
Continent, both to include the posting.

VOLUN TARY CORRESP ONDENCE, containing imporVOLUN TARY CORRESP ONDENCE.

bust news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used will be liberally prid fer. Over Fore on Correspondents Are particularly asquested to seat all letters

AND PACKAGES WAS USED, for Subscriptions, or with Adver-beenests, to be pust parts, or the postage will be deducted from the woney remitted. NO NOTHE Eaken of anonymous communications. We de not return More rejected. JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness, and

ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERS-LOLA MONTES IN BATA

WIBLO'S, Breadway-DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT-

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Ben, THE

CARTLE GARDEN-TEMPTATION-TIGHT ROPE.

ABTOR PLACE OPERA HOUSE-LONETTI'S TROUPE OF

AMERICAN MUSEUM-AMURING PERFORMANCHE IN

Chaisty's OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway-Ermiorias WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Ball, 444 Broad

DOUBLE SHEET

New York, Friday, July 9, 1852.

Malls for Europe. THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD. Phe Am rican mail steamship Pacific, Capt. Nye, wi leave this port at noon to-morrow, for Liverpool. The

Pasepean mails will close at half past 10 A. M. The New York WEEKLY HERALD, printed in French and English, will be published at half past 9 o'clock.

The News.

Our Washington correspondents have furnished onite a number of very interesting items, which will be found under the telegraphic head. In speaking of the Mexican claim business, one of them intimates that the Senate's Special Committee will shortly make a report on the subject, that will be Mkely to estonish those who are not thoroughly versed in this peculiar financial intricacy. Both Secretaries Webster and Corwin, it is thought, have retired from the Cabinet, without any intention of retarning. It is repeated that ex-Senator Chambers, of Md., will get the Secretaryship of the Bavy. Senator Malloy, of Florida, whose seat was contested by ex-Senator Yulce, has been authorized to retain his place by the unanimous decision of the Special Committee of the Senate.

The letter of our Washington correspondent, which we publish to day, settles the controversy between him and the superintendent of the censu We have seen the official documents from the Treaeavy department, and we apprehend that the written testimony of Mr. Whittlesey is conclusive against Mr Kennedy. It is a small affair, however, to fall behind hand some four or five theusand dollars with the department, and is scarcely deserving of notice, in these days of Galphinism and Gardinerism.

The democratic Congressional caucus, last even ing, resolved, by a vote of 57 to 14, that the contract with A. Boyd Mamilton for the execution of the Congressional printing had been forfeited by a failure to felfil his agreement, and that it is proper for the Senate and House of Representative to cleat a printer to do the work. All this trouble about the public printing might be very easily remedied by the establishment of a printing bureau A department of the kind, judiciously managed, would turn out the work in proper time and in a respectable manner, and would be a great financial saving to the government in the bargain. Our legislators will have to eventually establish such a department, and why not do so at once ?

More petitions were vesterday presented in the United States cenate, asking for the passage of the free farm bill; whereupon one of the members of the committee, who have the matter unde consideration, stated that they had sent to the Land office for some information, and that it would probably be reported upon next week. It is very doubtful whether the Senate will be able to dispose of this measure prior to the close of the session. There are so many irrefutable reasons why the bill should not become a law, that it is not probable the mem-bers of the old States will allow it to go through

without a struggle. A debate, yesterday, took place in the Senate. on the bill proposing to establish military posts on the emigrant rouse to California and Oregon, and to to allow Mr. O'Reilly to construct a line of telegraph along said route. This is a very importar measure, and, if put into execution, would be of incalculable service, as a protection against hostile hands of Indians, to the swarms of emigrants who daily wend their way over the vast western plains to the Pacific side of this continent. Among the bills passed was one granting land to Arkansas for railroad purposes. The Senate was finally obliged to adjourn for want of a quorum, on coming to a vote on the bill refunding to Georgia the adwances made by her during the Indian war in 1838. The weather now appears to be entirely too warm for our Senators to retain their scats any length of

The Senate's amendments to the Deficiency bill vere again under consideration in the House of Representatives yesterday. An ineffectual attempt was made to reduce the appropriation for the coningent expenses of the Senate, upon the plea that \$4,566 of said sum was intended to defray the iquor eigar, and hack bill of Kossuth, while the cuest of the nation. After several other items had seen disposed of, the amendment giving additional ompensation to Collins' steamers was taken up A motion to reduce the appropriation to \$19,256 or trip, was defeated, by 61 ayes to 76 nays. This a good omen. Pending a motion to make the ompensation \$25,000 per trip, the body adjourned. According to the telegraphic despatches from avanush, the Georgia whigs are still firm in their etermination to oppose General Scott, by either ominating a new candidate or else remaining inctive, and thus giving the State to General Pierce he Unionists of both parties appear anxious to in forces and run an independent ticket of their wn, in which event both the present nominees may il to secure the vote of the State.

Both political parties held State conventions in ermont yesterday, for the purpose of selecting andidates to fill the State offices. For the Goemorship, the whigs nominated Erastus Fairanks, and the democrats John A. Robinson.

Mr. Clay's remains reached Cincinnati yesterday ad were escorted from the railroad depot to the eamboat landing by an immense procession. The dy will reach Lexington, its final destination, to

Late advices from Mexico state that President rista was about to call an extra session of Conress. British boad-holders will be happy to hear int two millions and a half of the indemnity due sem by that country, left Mexico on the 18th ult. ter a sharp controversy between the governmen d the French Minister. The Frenchmen undoubt ly think that they are as much entitled to their y as the English, and hence the dispute.

The Washington, from Bremen and Southampte rived here yesterday morning; and the mails by e Niagara, at Boston, reached this city in the afrnoon. The leading items of the intelligence were orived last Tuesday night by telegraph from Ha-

lifax. The details are, however, interesting. We give a portion in another part of this morni paper. The most important event in England is the Australian movement.

The case of Achilli us Newman. (the former a Catholic apostate, and the latter a Protestant apostate), in the Court of Queens Bench, London, exhibits features of a most extraordinary and astounding depravity. These gentlemen are well known in Lendon as lecturers and expesitors of the errors of each system, and drew large audiences and good proceeds, and of course were in a state of "opposition." A report of the proceedings and the verdict, will be found in another column; and, if space permit, we shall publish the extraordinary evidence more at large.

Two important decisions have been rendered by Judge Mitchell, of the Supreme Court, New York; one in a case at the suit of Hugh White against the Tties and Schenectady railroad, in which his Honor gives an elaborate review of the whole facts argued before him, and orders that the injunction should be dissolved. This decision involves extensive interests both public and private, and will, therefore, be read by a large portion of the community. The other is an Insurance case, also of considerable importance to insurers and insured.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, acted upon a great number of papers, as stated in our official report, none of which call for special notice, and adjourned till Monday evening. The consideration of the disputed election in the Nineteenth ward was deferred sine die. The Mayor's nomination of Dr. Clarke, as resident physician, was rejected by a vote of eleven to one. In the Board of Assistants a remonstrance and veto were received from the Mayor, against the action lately taken in the matter of the Eighth Avenue railroad. The document will be found in our official report. Adjourned till this

The exiled socialists from France gave a banquet last evening to M. Cabet, the chief of the leariang A report of the proceedings, including a synopsis of M. Cabet's speech, is given in another column.

The Presidential Race-On which Side Lies

A great horse race does not excite more interest, or lead to more speculation and betting among the "fancy" and the sporting fraternity in general, than the race for the Presidency, involving a sweep-takes of fifty-two millions of dollars per annum-a million a week-for a period of four years from the first of March: "The event" comes off the 2d of November next; and in proportion as the time draws near, the hopes and fears and the excitement and exertions of the friends and backers of both the candidates are increased. The betting is brisk, but the Pierce men are required to "give the odds." It is very hard to get an "even bet."

A large amount of money, all over the Union changed hands on the result of the two Baltimore con ventions. A still larger amount will change hands on the result of the great event to which these two conventions were but preliminary runs.

The state of the odds varies according to the temper and disposition of the politicians. Some very sanguine, bold Scott men are ready to take an even bet on their man; some, more timid and cautious, want five to four; others, three to two; and some are ven asking two to one, and in many instances getting that odds. According to reliable information, every bar-room in this city is the scene of this betting. The moment some warm admirer of Scott or Pierce asserts the probability or certainty of his favorite candidate winning, he is met short by a man on the other side, who offers him a bet to test his sincerity or his courage. If he has faith and money, and a gambling, adventurous spirit, he closes with the offer, and puts up the stipulated amount. If he has not faith in his man, or has faith, but has no money in his purse, or in bank, or never bets-in any or all of these contingencies-he is com-pelled to "sing small," and his opponent enjoys a laugh of triumph or derision at his expense. Those who never frequent bar rooms would be surprised, if they could only get a peep behind the curtain, at the amount of money staked in these palaces by the politicians who resert to them. New York is, perhaps, the most gambling city in the world-in nothing is the propensity more decidedly developed than in betting apon a Presidential election. as we have said, the odds with the knowing ones are at present in favor of Pierce, and against Scott. Let us see what are the reasons, and how the chances are calculated by the speculators.

The samenine South men al upon the military glory of their General, and they are confident that this will carry him triumphantly through, like General Taylor in 1848. They do not, perhaps, take sufficiently into consideration the alcred state of circumstances, in four years, in a country where that space of time is as much as twentyfour years in other nations. General Taylor was not a party man. General Scott is. General Taylor was democratic in his tendencies and character Scott is the reverse-the great man-all fuss and feathers-an aristocrat. Old Zack was fresh from the field of battle, redolent with victory. General Scott's laurels are now a little scale; and the appeal to the military principle is rather the worse for wear. Zack got many democrats to vote for him Scott will have comparatively few from that party In 1848 the democratic party was divided, and wa beaten by the defection of the barnburners under Van Buren. Now, the whole party are united. But at the same time there can be no doubt that the military reputation of Scott will have its effect with a large class; and it must be confessed. that, as a General, the democratic candidate cannot compare with him.

When, however, we turn from generalship and soldiership to principles and civil government, we have an important counterpoise, that makes the beam even. It is true that the principles of the whig platform are good; but the democrats were first in the field, and adopted the same principle cordially, unreservedly, and unanimously; and their candidate was well known to be in harmony with those principles, and would not lie open to the suspicion of assuming them, without sincerity, in order to carry his election. On the other hand, the whigh did not unanimously or cordially adopt the platform. It was that kind of virtue that arises from necessity: and many were opposed to having any platform at all, because they felt that whatever kind of one they adopted, they would lie under a disadvantage. If they adopted the principles of the Compromise, they would give offence to that portion of their party which consists of abolitionists and free soilers of every shade-if they adopted a free soil platform, or even dodged the Fugitive Slave law, the defection in the South would be equally

In this choice of evils, to compromise the matter and get rid of the dilemma in the best way they could, they resolved upon taking, as the least of two evils, a candidate that would please the North and a platform that would please the South. But it is easy to see that this arrangement, though less offen sive to either section than either horn of the dilemma would have been to one of them, is far from being completely satisfactory to any section. The South likes the platform, but does not like Scott and on account of the understanding between him and Senator Seward, of New York, does not fully rely upon his professions, as expressed in his recent letter, especially when they know that there are other letters of his on record which conflict with the last one. The Germans and the Irish (and their immense vote is not to be despised,) are by no means satisfied about that native American letter which was recently brought to light in the columns of the HERALD. The Northern abolition whigs do not like the platform, and sixty-seven of the delegates to the Baltimore Convention voted against it.

On the whole, to the eye of the nation, however, it may be glossed over by politicians and some party newspapers. There is a want of thorough harmony between General Scott and the platform; and with a very considerable section of the whige a want

of confidence in his administration of the government, should be be declared the winning horse in Nevember. Then, on the other hand, Pierce and the democratic platform are not only in unison with each other and the constitution, but there is a most extraordinary unanimity in the party, both about the platform and the candidate; and it is well known that whenever the democratic party have thoroughly united, they have won the battle.

Such are some of the chances upon which the odds are calculated in favor of Pierce and against Scott; and if the anti-slavery party, who are about to hold their convention at Pittsburg, should nominate a candidate and construct a platform after their own heart, the chances will be still more increased against the whig and in favor of the democratic candidate; for the anti-slavery element be ing chiefly whig, and all the isms that, in the event of a nomination, will gather around that nucleus being almost exclusively whig, the whig party, of course, will be so far losers by this organization of a third party and this running of a third candidate, as Kossuth recommends in his speech

These chances may be modified, more or less, by future events; but there is one chance that will hold good under all circumstances, and that does not relate to the personal merits or demerits of the candidates-to their principles or platforms, or to the harmony or want of harmony of the parties, but to the relative position of the two parties-the accidental circumstance of one party being out of office and the other in. This always makes a mighty difference, and in the present instance it is altogether in favor of the democrats. The party out of ffice always has the advantage, for many and obvious reasons.

The party in office are obnoxious to attack for their past administration, and they therefore always afford materials for invective. All who are diseatisfied—all who love change—are glad to see them turned out, and a trial given to another party. It is like bad servants—people are always changing them, though it may be from bad to worse, and out of the frying pan into the fire. Again: Hungry, lean men fight better than fat, bloated men, whose intellect and whose wind are both affected by gluttony and obesity. Shakspeare, who knew human nature so well, contrasts the energy of the two classes in

the tragedy of Julius Casar:—

Let me have men about me that are fat,
Sleek-headed men, and such as sleep o'nights:
You Cassius has a lean and hungry look;—
He thinks too much; such men are dangerous

Fat horses make a bad race. The democrats hav been pretty well starved-the whigs have "waxed fat, and kicked," like Jeshurun in the Bible; and there is therefore a fair chance of their being kicked out by their enemies. Armies always fight hard for plunder. An attacking army, cateris paribus. always fights with greater courage than the attacked This is exemplified in the case of revolutionary forces. The democrats are the attacking party-the whigs are assailed in their strongholds.

Finally, the party out of power fight with more determination and more union, for this reason-that the expectants of places are one hundred times as numerous as the occupants. If the whig party ceed, it will make very little difference to the outsiders. Gen. Scott has declared that he will not disturb the men already in office, except for incapacity or want of integrity; so that those whigs who are not in office have but little to expect by a victery. On the contrary, if the democrats succeed, there will be a clean sweep; and as there are a hundred candidates for each office, and each has received promises, and all have high expectations, the odds will be tremendous against the present office holders. No doubt those who enjoy the spoils will fight hard to retain them, and the influence of office will be used for that purpose; but there will be a hundred hungry "dogs of war" against every one of the fat officials, and every hound of them with a keen

scent and a sharp appetite. It will be thus seen that the chances appear to be decidedly in favor of the democratic candidate at present, and that the odds given in betting is easily accounted for. Who knews, however, what may turn up in the fortune of war? "The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, neither yet bread to the wise, nor yet riches to m of understanding, nor yet favor to men of skill; but time and chance happeneth to them all." Let us watch and wait, be patient, and " pray without

GEORGE SAUNDERS ON THE RIGHT TRACK .- George Saunders, the conductor of that slap-dashing, cut and thrust, knock down and drag out periodical called the Democratic Review, which has never been heard of since the nomination of General Gerce-George Saunders, who, with his Irish writing editor, Thomas Devin Reilly, undertook, some months ago, the task of exterminating the old fogies, and the election of Judge Douglas for President, with or without a nomination-this same George Saunders, where do you think, reader, he s now t Is he at Washington log-rolling among members of Congress for the ebony steamers or the public printing, or drinking juleps at the suburban residence of the Little Giant, or sipping champagne and Congress water at Saratoga, or rollicking in the waves at Newport or Cape May, or speculating in lands, railroads, and land warrants in the West; or has he, oh! has he, gone to California ? He has been invisible for some time among the quidnunc at the Astor House; but where is he? He is neither at Washington, Saratoga, Newport, nor Cape May, nor has he gone to California. He has abandoned Douglas, and is now cheek by jowl with General Pierce in New Hampshire. Yes, yes; at the last accounts. Saunders was in Concord, and hence, unquestionably, the non-appearance of the June number of the Democratic Review, although we are now pretty well into July. Saunders is in Concord, and hence the harmony in the democratic

The especial mission of Saunders is, no doubt, to set General Pierce right in regard to the past policy of Young America. Doubtless, General Pierce labors under the very prevalent mistake tha Judge Douglas was the candidate of Young Ame rica, including Saunders, O'Reilly, Kossuth, Kinkel and Corry; but we are quite sure that our New Hampshire correspondent is correct in saying that George has gone to Concord to prove that General Pierce, and nobody else, was the candidate of Young America all the time. It is further said, that Saunders was only humbugging Douglas; that Douglas is a small potato, and was only fit to be used by Young America as a man of straw, to cover their real designs of having Plerce nominated on the forty-ninth ballot. In other words, Young America saw that Marcy must be defeated, and he was defeated-that was their first object. The second was to nominate Pierce; and, thanks to Saunders and Corry, that too was accomplished, just in time to prevent an explosion, and to save the party.

Now we think we have the real clue to the Donelson and Greer correspondence. George Saunders must have concocted it, as a first effective broadside to kill off Sam Houston and the old fogies. Perhaps, too, he is the real Captain Scott who caught in the Fugisive Slave trap no less than thirteen democratic candidates for the Baltimore omination, including Douglas; but let Pierce go Scott free. Well, we are in the midst of great an mighty developements; and doubtless, if the June number of the Democratic Review is printed, we shall be largely enlightened on the real position of Young America. The mission of Saunders to Concord is a good thing. He is on the right track, and still a little ahead of the old fogies. Hurry up the June number. We can't wait till August.

TROUBLE AT WASHINGTON.-The democracy a Washington seem to be in the deepest distress about newspaper organs. Why should this afflict them so much? Let them make liberal proposals to us, and we will organize a newspaper at Washington, which will never give them any more trouble or thought hereafter.

ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA.-The almost contemporaneous discovery of the existence of gold regions, unlimited in extent and inexhaustible in yield first in California, and soon after in Australia-has created a new epoch in the history of mankind, and is likely to produce more magnificent results than any other event of ancient or modern times. When, some few years ago, the marvellous stories respecting the gold productions of California, which at first exceeded the bounds of credibility, received confirmation, and were recognized as an undoubted fact, the greatest sensation was created throughout the whole country, and emigrants from all the old States poured into New York, New Orleans, and the other principal ports, to take shipping for the newly discovered Ophir. A carrying trade thus sprung up between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, which soon grew to an astonishing magnitude. No less than a million and a half of persons have, within these four or five years, emigrated to California, and the trade and commerce of this country have prospered more in that short space of time than they would under ordinary circumstances have done in a gene ration. The influence of this movement was fell through all the ramifications of society. Week after week rich freights of gold dust arrived at this port The shipping interest was benefitted to an enormo extent. Trade and manufactures received a great impulse, and property increased proportionately in value. Emigrants having suddenly become wealthy in California, large numbers of them returned with the riches they had acquired, and by the great circulation of money added to the general prosperity of the community; and California itself, which at that time was a miserable, desolate region, is now a growing, wealthy territory, peopled with an active and intelligent commercial population.

What California has been and is to the United States, Australia is destined to become to England The arrivals of vessels in the English ports, carrying rich freights of gold dust, and the confirmation of the glowing statements of its exhaustless mineral wealth, are producing an excitement in Great Britain as intense as that which we experienced in respect to California. An immease emigration has set in from England to Australia, and will continue to flow on uninterruptedly, till the surplus population of the British islands is transferred to her wealthy colony. We see by an extract from the London Timeswhich we publish elsewhere in our columns-that in the months of July and August some thirty or forty large emigrant ships will have left Liverpool for Australia. This is independent of the emigration under government patronage, for which eight ships are chartered monthly. Besides these, a line of steam vessels is being organized by the Cunard Company, and the magnificent iron steam propellor, the Great Britain, is advertised to sail with passengersso tremendous is the rush to Australia at present; nor is it at all likely to diminish, as the account from the mines are of the most glowing character.

This new movement will have the same effect on England as that of California had on this country Her shipping and commercial interests will, by the active trade which must spring up between the colony and the mother country, attain in the course of few brief years to a position, in point of prosperity, which it could not otherwise have arrived at for centuries. An immense and profitable market will be established in Australia for her manufactures and importations. Artisans at home will receive more remunerative wages and more constant employment-pauperism will vanish, and the value of property will increase in the same ratio.

But, leaving out of the question the great influ

ence for good which this new movement is destined to produce on Great Britain, it will have a most decided effect on the social and political condition of Australia itself. There can be ne doubt but that in the course of a few years, with the increasing tide of emigratio, her population will have doubled it-self. The inexhaustible fertility of the gold mines would alone be a sufficient inducement to promote an immense emigration from England and other countries in Europe; but it is not in her golden productions merely that Austra lia offers inducements to emigrants and settlers Her mineral wealth is not confined to the precious metal, for she also possesses rich and extensive iron and coal fields, which could be very profitably wrought, and made to promote the growth of manu factures. Though on the whole, the soil is not well adapted to agriculture, some portions of it are ex tremely fertile, and produce corn and fruit in great luxuriance. There are no large forests therehe can sow his seed, but the lands are handsomely wooded. The climate is said to be the most salu brious and delicious in the world, consumption being unknown there, and instances of great lon gevity being very frequent It is well known, however, that hitherto the staple production of the country has consisted of wool, in which a great trade is carried on with England, the soil being peculiarly fitted for large pasturages. A country possessing advantages and attractions such as these in combination with its vast gold mines, will rapidly nerease in population, wealth, and agricultura and commercial prosperity, so that Australia is destined soon to become a great country, and to form a new home for the Anglo-Sa on race.

It would be, however, unnatural to suppose that he will long continue as a dependent colony of England. The development of her resources, and the growth of commercial presperity, will create in the minds of her active and enterprising popula tion a desire for independence; and whenever tha desire shall be unmistakably manifested, England swayed by a proper and rational spirit, should un hesitatingly accede to the demand of her colony and be ready to acknowledge Australia as a fre and independent nation. By this course of action she would derive far more benefit than by main taining Australia as a part of her dominions, ever if she were able to do so, vi et armis. England may acquire a lesson from us in this respect. If California had not been a sovereign State, but a mere dependency of this country, we could never have derived one-tenth of the advantages which have followed the discovery of her gold mines. And se will it also be with Australia. As a free and inde pendent country, she will do more to increase the ommercial prosperity of Great Britain, by opening to her a profitable market, than if she remained dependency of the British empire. The gold dis. coveries in California and Australia have already wrought marvellous results: but who can estimate he benefits they are yet destined to confer on the human family ?

Too Ban .- The Evening Post, published here is New York, speaking of the extravagance of the ad ministration with the public money, says :-

Where this money has gone, no one can tell, or rather no one will tell that can. Mr. Secretary Crawford ran away with a good big slice of it, allowed him for his Galphin claim; Messra. Cowin and Gardiner, and Waidy Thompson and their cronies, have another large slice, obtained from the Treasury, under false pretences with forged documents. Gardiner has been under arrest more than a year for his crime, was admitted to ball, and is now taking his ease in England, and biting his thumb at the administration, knowing full well that they dare not pursue him with rigor.

Gardiner in England! Why, he returned to this country six months ago. It was but the other day he was imprisoned in Washington, upon certain new charges of forgery. Why do not the old fogies of the Evening Post read the HERALD, and learn what is going on in the world ?

"HOISTED BY HIS OWN PETARD."-William H Seward, who, for twenty years, has been endeavor-ing to sow the seeds of abolitionism, will now be like, as Shakspeare has it, "an engineer hoisted by his own petard." The abolitionists of the Northern States have set up for themselves; and Seward and his crew will not be able to control, manage or head them, in any direction. Is it not a pity that the gallant old military chieftain, Winfield Scott, should be ruined by the Mephistophiles of the whig party !

POLICE DEPARTMENT-ITS INEFFICIENCY-SYSTEM OF APPOINTMENTS, ETC.-Much has been said, of late, respecting the inefficiency of our Police Department. We frankly admit that its discipline and power cannot be compared with the London or Paris police organizations; yet, in many cases, the censure is somewhat misapplied. The question is asked by many, why is not our police as effective as the European police? The reason is simply this—our mode of government is altogether differently formed. and the system of appointment is defective. In Europe the policemen do nothing more than to obey the orders laid down; here, they do a good deal more. In many cases, where an order is issued, they don't exactly place their thumb significantly to their nose, but they do about as much of the order as suits them-the balance is left to take care

In Europe, especially London and Paris, the police are entirely independent of all political influences. Here, the police are merely political machines, located in each ward, supported out of the pockets of the already over taxed community And for what? Why, merely to secure the election of some political demagogue, whose favors they ex-pect to derive should his election be secured. It is in this manner that our police regulations are ruined and become a mere farce, as the very men who are thus used in politics too often take advantage of such connection, violate their duty, and then, of course, when complained against, expect immunity from the higher power, whom they have served or the previous election. Thus it is that our police department is inefficient.

Again-the system of appointment must be altered before the necessary relief can be obtained. At present, the policemen are nominated by the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of their respective wards. Such nominations are sent to the Mayor, who, without some very glaring objection exists, confirms the nomination. These appointments are made exclusively on political grounds, according to the party in power-whether they b whigs or democrats, it matters not-so that, in many cases, a rowdy, brawling, pot-house politician, who possibly, the year previous, had been a terror to the peaceable citizens, would next be assigned a star and club, to protect property and put down the very rowdyism which he had planted in the ward.

It will be seen by the order-loving portions of society that placing such men on the police, to arrest rowdyism, is all folly. Of course most of the disorderlies are known friends and acquaintances of the policemen; and hence it is to be expected that when rowdies commit depredations, a policeman arrives on the spot, and then he beholds a bosom friend, with whom he has travelled in many a similar spree or fight prior to being made a policeman. Can it be expected that he will take as efficient a part in securing the arrest as he would were he independent of any such influences? Certainly not. In many cases, too, the expiration of the term of office of the policeman may be near at hand, and he expects a re-appointment, and by doing his duty to suppress rowdyism, may affect his interest in the appointing power, and thus defeat his ebject and throw him out of employment. Moreover, it is frequently said to the policeman by disorderly persons, "I dare you to arrest me-I'll have you broke : or, "I'll go to the Alderman and defeat your reappointment." All such remarks we know to be facts, which tend to prevent the honest discharge of the policeman's duty. It is an old maxim, and a very true one, "that a man will always look to the side his bread is buttered." And so it is with the policemen, as it is in all other pursuits of life, that self interest will always be predominant. It is hu-

man nature, and cannot be disputed. Our police will never be effective unless divested of all its political influences. There must be a board orappointing power, equally divided in politics, and this board to look only to the qualifications and fitness of applicants for the police department, and, in addition, make the appointments during good conduct and a faithful performance of their duty. In this way more will be done to perfect the efficacy of the police than has ever been done before. It must come to this, sooner or later, before the police of this city can be made what the people require; and the sooner it is taken into consideration and put into operation the better it will satisfy the tax payers, who at present are called upon to pay an enor sum annually for a system of police which in itself is ineffective, and, in many instances, corrupt.

The Mayor has, within a short time past, issued an men in each ward as is required at night, alleged to be for the suppression of rowdyism. Now, this is all nonsense. It only tends to weaken and des troy the watchfulness of the men at night, and actually does more harm than good. If the Mayor had doubled, or put thrice the number of policemen on the densely crowded thoroughfares, some good might accrue. Broadway, for instance, is miserably attended to. The rowdy omnibus drivers take full possession of the street, drive over people, and in their conduct are insolent and overbearing-yet they are allowed to go on with apparent impunity There does not appear to be any check on them. There ought to be men designated for such places who are not above their business. Men who are po licemen are expected to do their duty, or else resign if they are ashamed to wear the emblem of office In all public places the police must be known and seen—as their presence frequently is enough to check a disturbance—and not keep secluded until a riot or an affray takes place. A Serjeant of Police, (or Inspector, or any other name you may call him) with a dozen men, could keep Broadway in good order, were they to perform their duty.

In a large city like New York, with an influx of powards of a hundred thousand emigrants arriving annually, it is to be expected that the police must naturally have enough to do. Ebullitions arising from many causes will always be the case in a mixed population like that of New York. Fights will occur -murders, stabbing, and other acts of violence, will take place, as in all great cities, and could not be prevented should we have an army of five thousand policemen. It is not so much the number of police, as it is the quality and discipline requisite to control them in a manner suitable for the governmen of the city, that is required. We feel satisfied that New York, take it altogether, is peaceably disposed. There is not one half the rowdyism now that existed ten or fifteen years ago, notwithstanding the population has nearly doubled since that time.

We do not wish to be understood as reflecting on the great body of the police individually, because generally speaking they are a good set of men; but it is the system of discipline and the appointing power we condemn. Some of them act, no doubt, as well as they can under the existing circumstances; but so soon as the present mode of appointment is cradicated, and a method adopted suitable to the wa nis of a large city, just so soon will the public com-mend the administration, and cheerfully support the police, instead of condemning it.

THE GERMANS AND THE INTERVENTION QUESTION -We are informed that since the late German Kossuth meeting in this city, and agreeably to the resolutions therein adopted, the bureau and committee of arrangements assembled on Wednesday evening, and drew up a constitution for the "Demo cratic Association of the German Americans," the tendency of which is laid down in the following resolution, introduced by Mr Herman Raster, and unanimously adopted :-

Resolved. That it is the object of the association to effect the general acknowledgment of the importance and power of the German element, as representative of progress in all questions of external as well as internal policy within the national democratic party.

The Philadelphia Fourth of July letter of General

Pierce, which we published yesterday, will be very apt to make a powerful impression upon the Ger-mans. It looks very much like intervention, and ought to be entisfactory to Kos-uth himself. Let General Scott, if he can, hold fast to the Irish, whom he loves so well; for the Germans are gone with Kossuth and intervention, book and line. It not the good time coming?

Ma. WEBSTER'S POSITION -A man, in these days, may be too large—too much the superior of other men—for the Presidency. Of this fact we have had several striking illustrations. It has been illustrated in the case of Mr Calhoun, in the person of Henry Clay, and now it is again demonstrated in the rejection of Mr. Webster by the Baltimore Whig Convention. It was his last chance. All human probabilities of his election to the highest office ir. the land have, with the action of the late convention. passed away. His age bars all hope of physical availability in 1856. But, like Clay and Calhoun, he may occupy a higher moral position than that of the White House; for, it is a higher meral position to give shape, direction, and development to the policy of the government, than that of simply exceuting the laws of the land Calhoun bas left a deeper impress upon the government and its pelicy than Martin Van Buren, and Clay overshadows a line of Presidents in his services in the Senate. Upon the compromise question, especially, he stood in behalf of the country, as Sir Robert Peel stood in his greatest triumphs in behalf of the English people-" the power behind the threne greater than the throne itself " A like field of usefulness is still open to Mr. Webster.

It should be the aim and object, at all hazards, now, of the Massachesetts whigs to induce Sumner to resign the place which he cannot fill, and to restore Mr. Webster to his old seat in the Senate. There, like Calhoun, Clay, and Cass, should the last years of his brilliant public career be closed. Colonel Benton, being a lion and not a rabbit, though excluded from the Senate by a party split, is determined to go to the House, like John Quincy Adams; and like him, if he cannot be a Menter, he can be a Mephistophiles-if he cannot build up, he can tear down-if he cannot restore harmony, he can keep himself, the House, and the country, all the time in hot water But we want Mr. Webster in the Senate-not as a Mephistophiles, but as a Mentor, to take the position of Clay. He has left Washington and the cabinet He may negotiate at Marshfield, but he will probably never return to the State Department. Will the Massachusetts whigs permit their great light to be hid under a bushell Better return him to the Senate-better ran him as a separate candidate for the Presidency. Why not act upon the Trenton nomination, and trot the old horse out upon the track, any how? Who knows what may happen?

THE WATERING PLACES .- The watering places round about the country are filling up very fast. We learn from Saratoga that five hundred guests have already arrived at the United States Hotel. and a similar proportion in all the other leading hotels—Congress Hall and Union Hall have their proportion. Lebanon, also, is growing up with families of quiet people, and those who wish to enjoy the mountain air and country repose, beyond the reach of fashion, riot, and nonsense. Travellers are also beginning to rush over the railroads towards the White Mountains-some to Niagara Falls, and some up the country, over the Eric Railroad, away in the glens and mountain ridges of Pennsylvania. Around the metropolis, all public houses and public piaces are filling up very rapidly.

But while this is the character of the intelligence concerning the watering places, all round the country, which are beyond the influence of the functical Maine law, we are sorry to say that Newport has begun its season in a very melancholy and desolate condition. By the last accounts, we understand that about one hundred melancholy, thirsty, wretched people occupied the vast corridors of the Ocean House, eighty the Atlantic Hotel, and sixty or seventy water drinkers the other cold water houses. We are very sorry that Newport is under the fanatical rule of the day, which goes into opera-tion about the middle of this month; but the good sense and sound minds of the whole come ry may yet work a revolution. The Maine law, we may say, is, by all sensible, liberal-minded people, acknowledged to be an infringement of human rights, of a most outrageous and fanatical de scription. Even monarchs and monarchy have not the hardihood to adopt the atrocious principles of the Maine law. We are credibly informed that the Oueen of England, by virtue of her prerogative, has vetoed a similar law, which certain fanation in Canada recently passed there, as an infringement upon the liberty of the subject and the rights of human nature.

Theatrical.

SENORITA SOTO AND THE FRENCH DANCERS AT NUMBER. we see all that is natural, beautiful, and refined in the art, and we feel that nothing can be superior to it-nothing more exquisite. She appeared last night to the greatest advantage in one of her native dances—the "Cachucha"—ard in a new one, also well calculated to exhibit her peculiar style, the " Pas de Fascination." In the "Cachuchs," the beautiful Spanlard, bending he figure to every turn of the music, and accompanying i with her light castanets seemed the very imp reonation of grace and symmetry. The assembly applauded her to the echo, and showered bouquets on the stage. To their continued acclamations the fair dansense had to respond by appearing before the curtain, and receiving fresh proofs f admiration from the audience. In the second part of the performance she danced the " Pas de Pa cination" with Mons Moge. This is a very beautiful dance, wherein the lady by the charm of her movements fascinates th country bumpkin and induces him to join her in the gay musement. It is almost superfluous to say that Seno rita Solo executed it to perfection, and was repturously applauded. Midle Pougand was also exquisite in and pas de trois from "La Juive," with Mille, Drouet and Mons. Mege, and also in "La Cracovienne" south these beautiful danseuses received a profusion of bon juets and great applause. Nor were Mulles, Lavigne and Leeder passed over in this recognition of talent. Chey ale were much appleaded in a pas de deux from the - Lake of

the Fairles," and were reversed with bouquets, Niblo's seldom presented a more brilliant house than it did last night-a proof that talent such as now engaged there can be appreciated in New York, and that the enterprise of a manager like Mr. Nablo will not fail in being richly removerated. It is worthy of notice in connection with the large audiences that nightly a-semble in this theatre, that the greater proportion of these consist of the Spanish and French population; and that while all combine in recognizing the telents of the distinguished artistes, they nevertheless exhibit a penchant towards those of their own country. The French show their preferences for Mad'lle Pougaud, who is a native of la bell' France, while the [Spaniards express theirs most unmistakeably for Senorita Soto, the beautiful Andalogalan.

The leastans.

BANQUET AT THE SHAKSPEARE HOTEL. Last evening, Mr. Cabet, the chief of the Jens lans-who has founded a colony of his partisans at Nauvoo-was present at a banquet given to him by the French and erman socialists at the Shakspeare Hotel. Most of those who attended had been exiled for their political opinions. The saloon had, for ornament a single red fleg, with the following inscription :- Equality, Fra ternity. Liberty. Solidarity," and in the centre a triangle, with the words "Socialist Union," Mr. Cabet arrived in the hall as half past eight o'clock, and after having been presented to the company, took a seat, which was offered presented to the company, took a seat, which was offer to him by a member of the committee. The persons pre-sent, numbering about one hundred, or one hundred and to him by a member of the committee. The persons prerent, numbering about one hundred, or one hundred and
twenty, afterwards took seats and an excellent supper
soon satisfied the appetite of the hungry concines. When
the repost was ended, Mr. Chevalier, an exiled French
journalist, gave the first teast, which was entaintisastically applicated—To the health of the republic! To the
Cinisen Cabet! To the general socialism of the world."

After that toast, Cilizen Cabet, who had on his right
and left sides two gentler or connected with the Neo
York Tribuse, rose and pronounced a speech, which lasted,
at least, two he are, and which was the continual defence
of socialism in all its opinions. He spoke in admirable
terms of the nettral government of Louis Napoleon, whom
he heartily detects, and likewise of the insurrection of
June, 1848, of which he spoke with great enthesiasm, as
the most c lebrated and brilliant struggle of the brave
in algents, who numbering only ten or twelve thousand
mon, resisted, during are may all the army of Paris, and
killed ten distinguished generals commanding the troops,
His spoke also of line greatness of the American republic,
which, after having, infused secinism throughout the
continent, from the Arauthy to the Pacific, will establish
in the old continent, by intervention, an universal republic, upon a socialist tosis. He had always preached
that opinion, and he hoped that in a time which will arrive very sean, the folk and New Worlds cill be united as
a single ro tallet republic and that all person who then
will have no reason to give a will early to the
how the resident and the relation of the piece.
The appeals had not the merit of heirs a novelty,
and displayed any the rese ment as a learn chast, which
has never observed any great success.